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Thames Science Center

JUNE &
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NATURALIST NOTEBOOK

JUNE - JULY 1971

VOLUME VII

NO. 6

FRONT COVER

"BROWN BATS"

Drawing by Martha Capizzano

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THAMES SCIENCE CENTER, INC.

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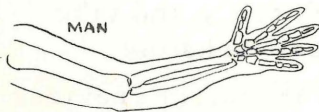
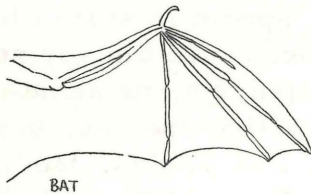
CONSULTANT:

Dr. Richard H. Goodwin

JUNE and JULY

THE MONTHS OF BATS

Warm summer nights encourage the flight of bats, which belong to the order Chiroptera, the only true flying mammals in the world. Perhaps because of this unusual mammalian behavior, the bat has been the victim of Halloween witchcraft and popular folklore ... most of which is totally unjustified to one of the most fascinating phenomena of nature.



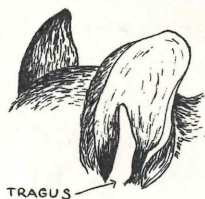
FOREARM AND HAND
BONE STRUCTURE COMPARISON

Bats have evolved forearm bones and a "hand" that has lengthened and been modified into a wing formed by a skin that stretches between the "fingers", along the forearm, the body and to the hind leg. The thumb is claw-like and protrudes from the fore part of the wing to be used for grasping. The rest of the bat's body is characterized by small eyes, large ears and a hairy body and face. Although bats throughout

the world vary greatly in size, those found in New England are from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and each wing may vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depending on the species. The hind feet are small, have sharp claws, and are used mainly for hanging while at rest or during hibernation. A bat may spend 80 per cent of his life upside down.

Native bats are chiefly nocturnal, although one might occasionally be seen flying among forest trees during the day. Several night flights may be taken by each individual bat searching for insects such as moths, beetles, flies and mosquitoes. During one flight, a bat can eat insects totaling one-fourth its own weight. Some bats, thought not native species, are known to eat fruit which grows in their tropical habitat. Also found in the tropics is the vampire bat that consumes blood ... and unfortunately it is this little known species that has given all other bats their infamous reputation.

Bats locate their food by a method known as "echo-location," a sonar-like sound emitted at such a high frequency that it is inaudible to the human ear. Improved technology has revealed frequencies as high as 100,000 cycles/sec. These sounds, which are uttered at a rate of thirty to sixty per second, bounce off nearby objects and are echoed back to the tragus, a projection on the external ear. The echoes allow the bat to "see" what is ahead, such as a mosquito, so that it can be eaten. Or the bat can avoid obstructions such as branches, fences, walls, etc.



Bats usually mate in the fall, sperm is stored in the female's body, and ovulation occurs in the spring. Most bats usually have only one offspring, or sometimes two, though the Red Bat, a native species, has been known to have a maximum of four babies. Mothers sometimes carry their young with them while in flight, but when they become too large, the babies are left behind. Most babies are old enough to fly and take hunting lessons when they are three weeks old.

Bats usually roost in holes of trees, in crevices of bark, on the underside of limbs, in caves or in old buildings. Caves are the winter home for hibernating species where they hang from the walls and ceilings, either singly or in clusters, the males separate from the females. Many bats migrate to warmer climate in winter.

Most people are afraid of bats because of the possibility of rabies, but this rumor needs considerable justification. Domestic animals ... dogs and cats ... have an average of 200% higher rabies rate than bats; in fact, during a twenty-year period in Connecticut, there were only 3 cases of rabid bats reported.

Caution, nevertheless, should be exercised if you encounter a bat. It may bite if it feels its life is in danger ... most wild animals will ... but it won't get caught in your hair, and it doesn't show up at night to haunt you. Instead, thank a bat!

M. M. C.

THE JUNE and JULY CALENDAR

JUNE AND JULY ARE THE MONTHS OF FIELDS BRIGHT WITH FLOWERS AND BUSY INSECTS.

June 2 ... Honey bees begin to swarm.

June 3 ... The first Daisies of the summer can be found in bloom.

June 6 ... Mountain Laurel, Connecticut's state flower, colors woodland hillsides.

June 8 ... The full Hot moon.

June 14 ... Fireflies light the dark nights in search for a mate.

June 20 ... Tulip trees are in bloom with large yellow-orange flowers.

June 21 ... Summer begins at 8:20 P.M.

June 29 ... Indian Pipes, "4-6" clusters of white fungus, can be found on fertile, woodland soil.

July 2 ... The year is half over today ... 183 days.

July 4 ... Milkweed begins to flower in fields.

July 5 ... Chicory can be found in bloom.

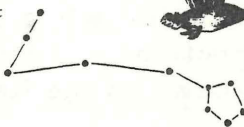
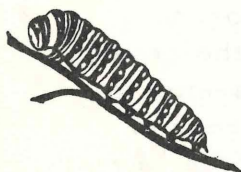
July 7 ... Wood Lilies, with its orange flower cup opening upward, can be found on woodland borders.

July 8 ... The full Buck moon.

July 13 ... Most colorful of the milkweeds, Butterfly, will add bright orange to fields and roadsides.

July 25 ... Many birds are beginning to raise their second family of the season.

July 30 ... Cicadas begin their loud, ringing mating calls from trees.



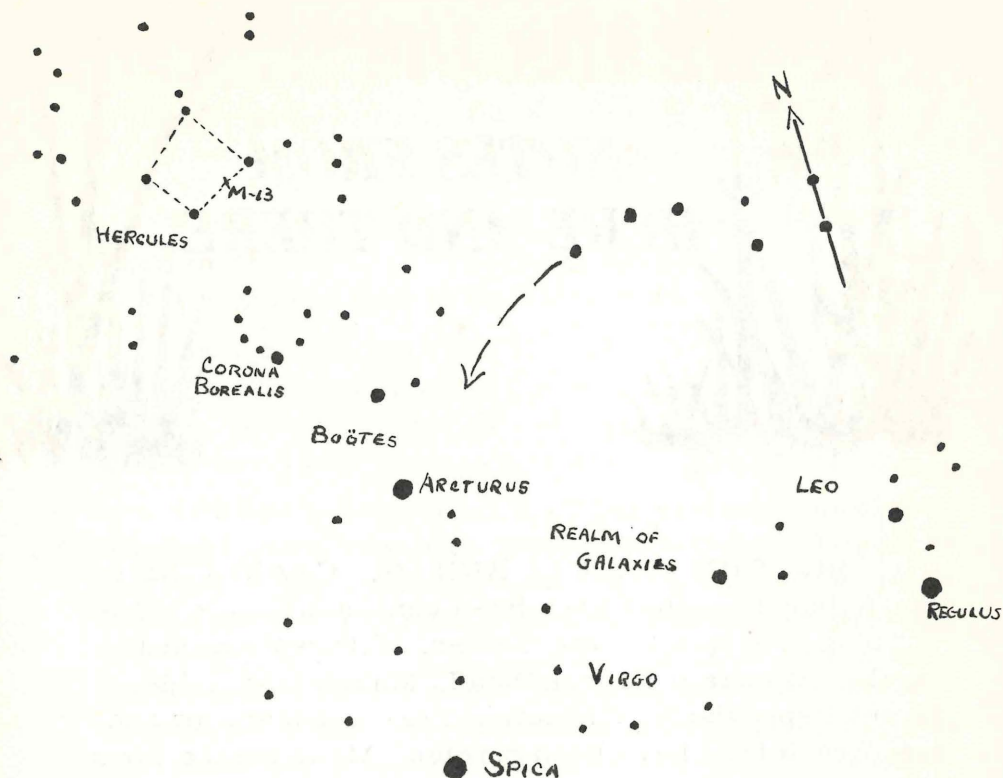
HEADS UP!

by Robert L. Dyer

Now that summer is finally here, the weather usually cooperates to make our astronomical observations even more enjoyable. Start some warm night in June and first locate the Big Dipper. Using the handle of the Big Dipper as an arc of a circle, continue around the circle in counterclockwise fashion (if you are facing north) until you intersect a 1st magnitude yellowish star which is known as Arcturus in the constellation of Bootes, the Herdsman. I always think of Bootes as a lop-sided kite with two tails. Arcturus, being *a* Bootes, is located at the tail end of the kite. Another way to find Arcturus is to continue on east from Leo's tail. You will cross an area of sky with few stars of interest to the naked eye observer; however, this same region is known as the Realm of Galaxies, making it of great interest to the lucky amateur astronomer equipped with binoculars or telescope.

Continuing your arc through Arcturus and on a around you should intersect *a* Virgo which is called Spica, the only 1st magnitude star in the constellation of Virgo, the Virgin. Virgo is a rather difficult constellation to trace because most of its stars are faint and are not arranged in a distinctive grouping. Do not let this discourage you from trying to find Virgo. Just remember that on a good dark night, it should be possible to see stars as faint as magnitude 6, and therefore the 3rd and 4th magnitude stars of Virgo are visible but not obvious to the beginner.

Return back to Bootes and just east of the Herdsman is a little circlet of 7 stars known as Corona Borealis, the Northern Crown. Due east of the crown is Hercules, a sprawling constellation that seems to go in all directions at once from a central group of four stars known as the Keystone because of its like-



ness to the keystone used in architecture. If you successfully locate the keystone, (see above) look for a faint and hazy glow of light, which should just be visible to the eye under good sky conditions. This glow is known as a globular cluster of stars which is just that ... a physical aggregation of thousands of stars. This one in Hercules is the brightest one in the northern sky and goes by the name of M-13 or the Great Cluster of Hercules. If you cannot see M-13 with your naked eye, it will be easily visible in a pair of binoculars. Astronomers tell us that there are over 50,000 stars in this one cluster.

REMINDER: Mars is rapidly approaching Earth this summer and will be closest on August 10, 1971. You will have to wait 15 years to be able to see Mars this close again. Look for Mars in the southeast sky in June and July in the early morning. A small telescope is required for viewing surface details.

Mars will be discussed in next month's article.



NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

MR. JOHN STENGEL AND MR. CRAIG VINE of the Arboretum staff have been continuing their landscaping program for the Center. Within the past two weeks, Mountain Laurel, Shad, Marsh Marigolds, Sweet Pepperbush, Cinnamon Ferns, Viburnum and one Beech tree have been planted. Many thanks for an excellent job!

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS! The Science Center in cooperation with the Appalachian Mountain Club is planning a joint trip to the White Mountains to study alpine ecology. We are also planning an overnight trip to study the ecology of the shore with Dr. Robert DeSanto, Director of the Marine Sciences Program at Connecticut College. Both trips will be on a weekend in June. Watch for the brochure and application.

A SUBSTANTIAL LENGTH OF TSC'S NATURE TRAIL was cut on Saturday, April 24, through the efforts of the Junior Curators and the Outing Club. The trail, leading into an untouched natural area behind the Center, has been approved by Dr. William Niering, Director of the Arboretum. Although only partly constructed, the trail has already been used by several school groups and clearly demonstrates its need as an important tool in our outdoor education program.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE STUDY DAY CAMP will meet again for two week periods this year at the Peace Sanctuary, the Connecticut Arboretum, a natural area in Lyme and at a private beach in Waterford beginning on Monday, June 28. We have a brand new staff and a wholly new program for children in grades 1, 2, and 3 and grades 4, 5, and 6. Registration should be made by mail before June 15.

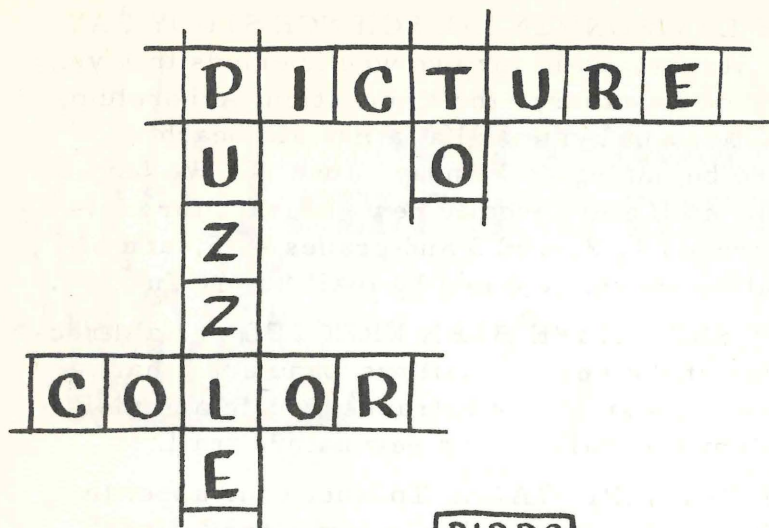
NEW SIGNS HAVE BEEN ERECTED ... a directional sign at the head of Gallows Lane and a hand-carved, wood sign at our entrance. Come and visit the museum and walk on our new nature trail.

SPECIAL BIRD WALK. To whet your appetite for the Nature Festival, plan to join Grace Bissell, the leader and member of the New London County Bird Club, on a morning bird walk in the Arboretum on Sunday, June 6, promptly at 8:00 A.M. Meet at the Science Center. Note: The Special Bird Walk announced in the May Naturalist Notebook for Saturday, June 12, is cancelled.

THE THAMES SCIENCE CENTER STORE is now well stocked with a wide variety of books, jewelry, rock samples, bird feeders, radiometers, kaleidoscopes, pencils, post cards, note paper, etc., etc. Why not stop in to browse ...

FREE ANIMALS are occasionally available at the Science Center. Check the bulletin board at the entrance for information from various sources, and remember that if you have a gerbil, mouse or other animal to give away, we will post the information for you. Available now at the Science Center are four baby gerbils, recently weaned. Children who want an animal should be accompanied by a parent when it is picked up. We do not supply cages.

A TWELVE APARTMENT PURPLE MARTIN HOUSE has been built and donated to TSC by Mr. Louis H. Bittern of Quaker Hill, and is now towering outside the museum. Mr. Bittern has also given us a bluebird house. Many thanks!



BIRDS

ACROSS

3. A MALE DUCK.
5. A LOUD, MEDIUM-SIZE, BLUE BIRD.
6. WHAT A HUMMINGBIRD GETS FROM A FLOWER.
8. FEMALE (PRONOUN)
9. DIRECTION (ABB'R.)
11. FEATHERS AT REAR OF BIRD.
12. LARGE, BLACK SCAVANGER.
14. PART OF A BIRD'S FOOT.
16. THE CLAW OF A BIRD'S FOOT.
19. SIXTH MONTH.
20. PART OF BODY AN OSPREY USES TO CATCH FOOD.
21. VANISHING NATIONAL BIRD.
23. PARTS OF PLANTS EATEN BY MANY BIRDS.
25. A FISH HAWK.
29. FOUND UNDER SWIMMING DUCKS !!!

DOWN

1. LARGE BIRDS USED FOR FOOD.
2. SHORT TAILED, WHITE BILLED, BLACK WATER BIRD.
4. LARGEST SWALLOW.
5. WINTER, GROUND FEEDING BIRD.
7. SMALL, GRAY, BLACK AND WHITE BIRD.
10. NOISY BIRD THAT NESTS IN MAN-MADE HOUSES.
13. AN "ARM" OF A BIRD.
15. WHAT A GREAT HORNED OWL SAYS.
17. FIFTH MONTH.
18. "---- LIKE A HAWK."
22. SKIN BETWEEN TOES ON DUCK'S FOOT.
24. A LARGE WHITE WADING BIRD.
26. NOCTURNAL BIRD.
27. BEST KNOWN FOR ITS MYTH.
28. WHEN BIRDS GO FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER TO LIVE.
30. TO MOVE THROUGH THE AIR.



**ALPINE
AND
MARINE
EXPEDITIONS**

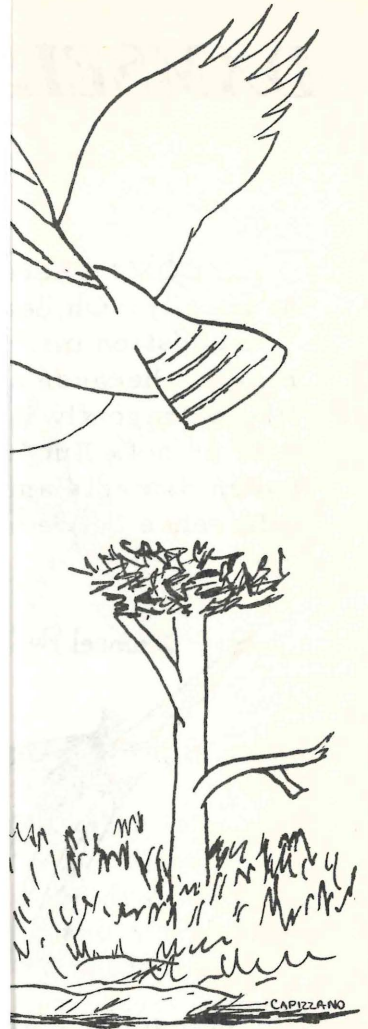
Field Ecology
Program for High
School Students

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1971

June 18-20

June 26-27

**High
School
Ecology
Center**



D OF PREY.

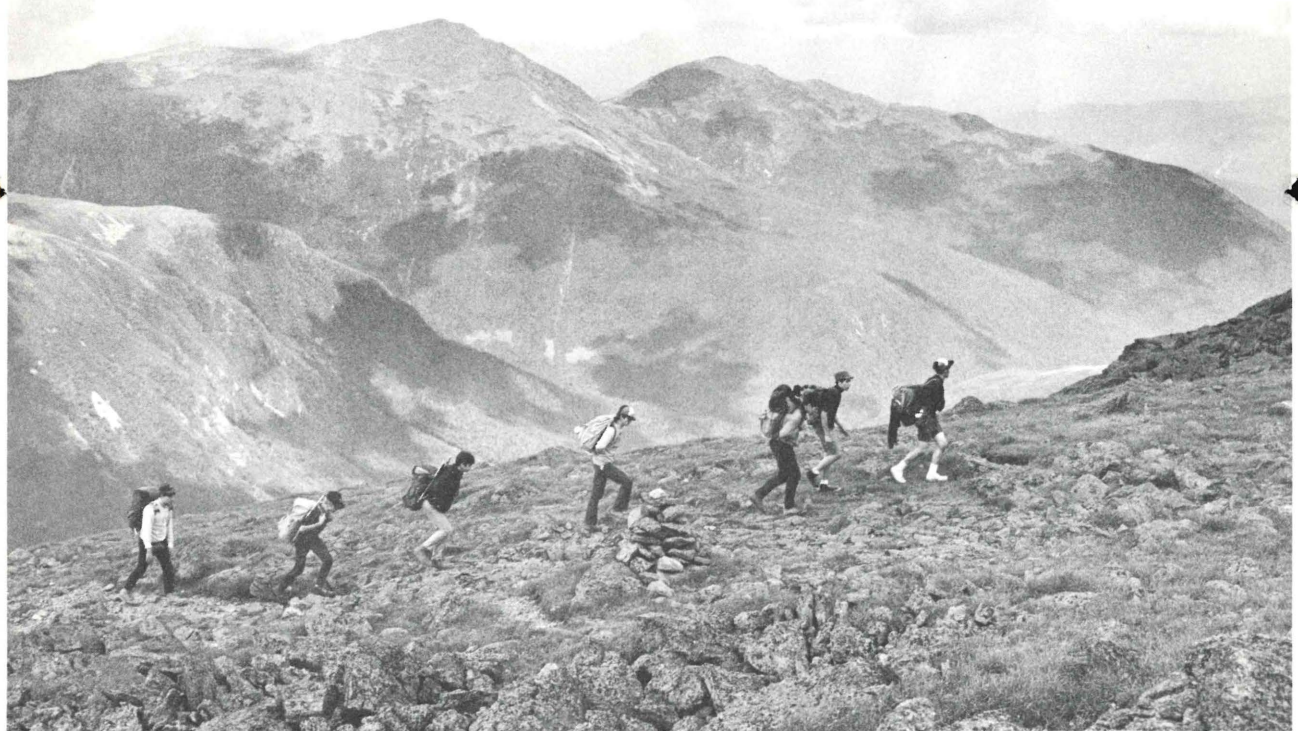
The Thames Science Center in cooperation with the Appalachian Mountain Club and Dr. Robert S. DeSanto, Director of the Summer Marine Sciences Program, Connecticut College, announces two expeditions open to high school students—one trip to the White Mountains and one trip along the Southeastern Connecticut shore.

The White Mountain National Forest with its Presidential range and alpine zone makes a perfect area for hiking and studying alpine ecology, while the unique harbor location and the accessibility to the eastern portion of Long Island Sound and to the open ocean provides an ideal opportunity for the marine expedition. The Thames Science Center is fortunate in having two Appalachian Mountain Club staff members and Dr. Robert DeSanto in conjunction with our own staff to lead the trips.

No specific background is necessary—only a genuine interest in the sea or the mountains and a desire to learn something about them. Through these expeditions the Center will bring young men and women into the field for a closer look at their natural environment. By collecting and examining marine life and by climbing and living in the mountains students will become more aware of the natural world and their place in it.

• • •
REGISTRATION together with the fee must be received at the Center by June 12. Confirmation of enrollment, instructions and details will be mailed upon receipt of registration and fee. For further information telephone 443-4295.

• • •
*Both trips leave from The Center
RAIN OR SHINE.*



ALPINE EXPEDITION in cooperation with the Appalachian Mountain Club

Friday, June 18 at 4:00 p.m. to Sunday, June 20 at 7:00 p.m.

Fee: \$35.00

covers transportation, Friday and Saturday overnight accommodation, two breakfasts and one dinner. Participants should bring two trail lunches and be prepared to buy dinner on the way Friday evening. Enrollment limited to 20 students.

The Alpine Expedition will include:

- Sleeping at Pinkham Notch Camp
- Hiking the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail to the summit of Mt. Washington
- Visiting the Mount Washington Observatory—a weather station at elevation 6,288 feet
- Hiking in the Alpine Zone
- Observing weather, geology and Alpine Garden in this zone
- Sleeping at Lake-of-the-Clouds hut—a bunkhouse on Mt. Washington

REGISTRATION FORM:

Detach and mail to THAMES SCIENCE CENTER, Gallows Lane, New London, Ct. 06320

NAME _____ AGE _____

SCHOOL _____ GRADE (70-71) _____

ALPINE EXPEDITION ☐ MARINE EXPEDITION ☐

Relevant course work _____

PARENTS: Mr. & Mrs. _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

The applicant on behalf of himself and his child or children releases and holds harmless the Thames Science Center, Inc. from any and all claims, cost or judgments in connection with said trip, and assumes all risks.

SIGNED: PARENT OR GUARDIAN _____



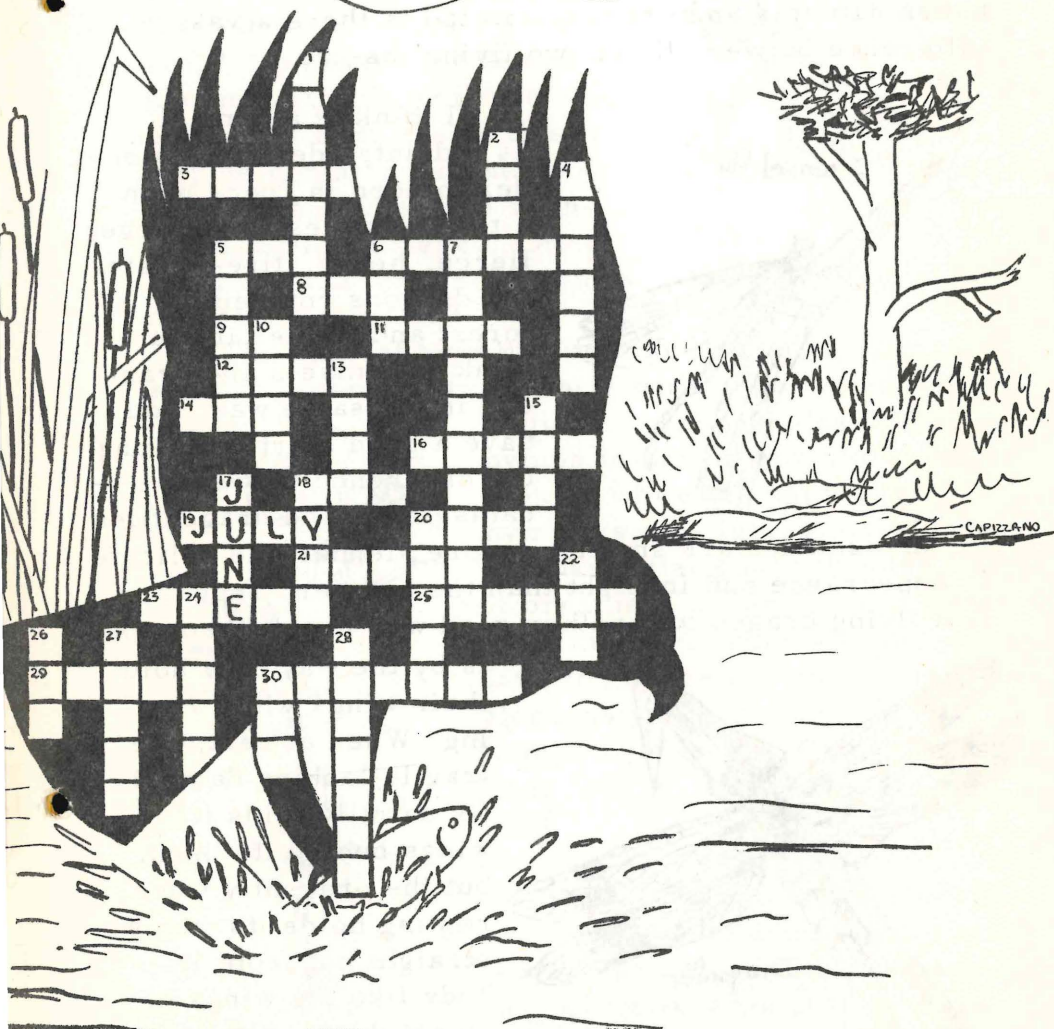
MARINE EXPEDITION in cooperation with
Dr. Robert S. DeSanto, Director Summer Marine Sciences Program, Connecticut College

Saturday, June 26 at 8:00 a.m. to
Sunday, June 27 at 5:00 p.m.

Fee: \$35.00 covers overnight campout, two lunches, breakfast and dinner. Enrollment limited to 20 students.

Marine Expedition will include:

- Use of 42 ft. research vessel ConnQuest
- Camping on the beach
- Collecting plants and invertebrates
- Seine netting
- Demonstration Scuba diving
- Sampling techniques including plankton tow, dredging and night lighting.

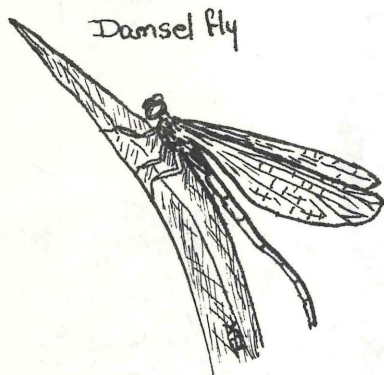


OSPREY IT IS A BIRD OF PREY.

DAMSELS AND DRAGONS

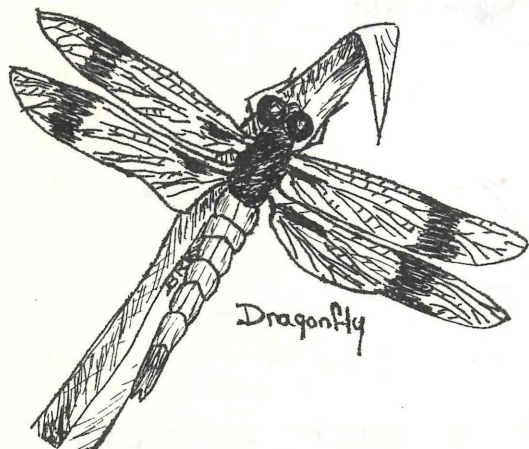
*Text and Illustrations
by Barbara Kashanski*

ZOOM! There goes a dragonfly ... or was it a damselfly? Oh dear! How do you tell the difference? !? The question might not have bothered too many of our readers because any insect that looks even a little bit like a dragonfly is usually called a dragonfly whether it is or not. But just as there is a big difference between damsels and dragons, so too is there a vast difference between these two flying insects.



I think of a damsel as a dainty, delicate, slender maiden in "once upon a time" stories when large fierce, heavy, fire-breathing dragons roamed the forest and fields. If you think of damsels and dragons in the same way, you have a good start on telling the difference between damselflies and dragonflies

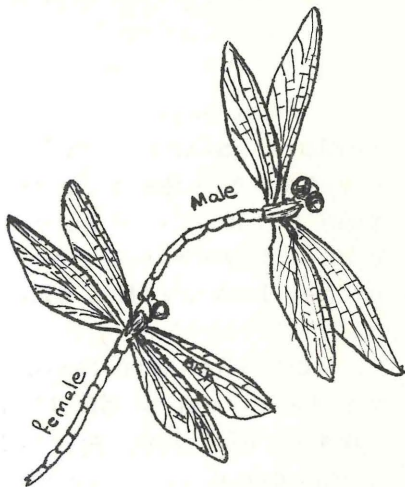
for damselflies are smaller, more slender and delicate in appearance and in flight than the heavier, rugged, fast flying dragonfly. Another good way to tell them apart



is by the way they hold their wings while resting. When at rest, the fragile looking damselfly daintily folds its wings behind its back, but the dragonfly when resting holds its wings straight out from its body like the wings of an airplane. Although

they are not strong fliers, the stronger dragonfly is often seen far from her fresh water home swooping over fields or beaches in search of insects which they catch with their legs which they hold like a basket as they zoom through the air.

Both these insects lay their eggs in the leaves or stems of some fresh water plant. The delicate female damselfly when laying eggs, often needs the help of the male to get back up out of the water. How can the male help? He grasps the female around her neck with the end of his body and in this way he can help pull her out of the water when she's finished laying her eggs. Often, the male and female fly around attached in this strange manner.



The eggs of both kinds of insects hatch into strange looking water insects which are called



Dragonfly nymph

nymphs. Again the dragonfly nymph is larger and more rugged looking while the damselfly nymph is smaller, more slender and has 3 flat gills, through which it breathes, at the end of its tail. Both kinds of nymphs crawl out on land to change into the adult form. Perhaps you have found a discarded nymph skin on some rock or twig near a pond or stream.



Damselfly nymph

We have many different kinds of dragonflies and damselflies. To me each one is beautiful and well worth watching ... the damsels as they go quietly about their daily cares ... the dragons as they zoom off to unexplored territories.

FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

by Robert S. Treat

What happens when a group of Nature Center Directors gather at the Science Center for their spring meeting to take a critical look at themselves? Do they really take an objective look, are fundamental concepts examined, is a change made? If changes are made, how do they affect the Thames Science Center?

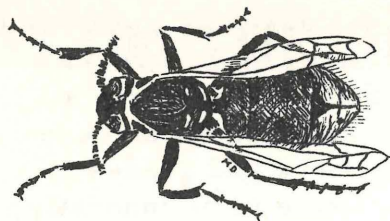
On what was fortunately a spectacular spring day, we were host to the Connecticut Nature Center Directors on Monday, April 19. Dr. Richard Goodwin of Connecticut College spoke about broadening our resource base, showing both the need for obtaining open space and methods for doing it such as Nature Conservancy. We were encouraged to seek new ways of actively promoting and acquiring natural areas in order to preserve and use them educationally. Dr. William Niering, Director of the Arboretum, followed with a tour of the Arboretum and a talk on the "Dynamics of Natural Ecosystems." He illustrated several ways of using the land for teaching purposes, and interpreting it especially for the urban based citizen, but his main thrust was that nature centers must become central in helping modern man find his way back to nature and understand his relation to it.

After a wonderful lunch served at the Center by Mrs. John Kashanski and her volunteers, we moved into a panel discussion on four views of the nature center director. David P. Miller II, a former teacher now doing graduate work in the Natural Resources Management Program at the Yale School of Forestry, gave an overview of how we as a nation have abused the land and our need to reevaluate our understanding in terms of stewardship with a reverence for our most important resource. William R. Ofsiany, head of the Biology De-

partment of Ledyard High School, asked us to examine our methods of teaching. Do we still teach through a lecture, "show and tell" approach, or do we use all five senses so that students can feel, smell and even taste? With no credits, examinations and grades to worry about, nature centers are free to be innovative, imaginative and bring the natural sciences to young people effectively.

Zell Steever, Chairman of the Groton Conservation Commission, and Stephan Syz of the Center staff and Regional Chairman of Southeastern Connecticut for the Connecticut Earth Action Group, touched on more activist roles for directors. If we are to achieve the goals of preserving more land and obtaining it for educational and recreational purposes, then our voices must be heard clearly and often. This is a difficult and unfamiliar role for a naturalist to play and yet we must.

It is also difficult to be on all fronts simultaneously, yet the environmental crisis demands new responses. Nature centers help answer two fundamental questions, "What is man doing to his environment?" and "What is the present environment doing to man himself?" Our centers must not only be interpretive, explaining and relating the natural environment, but must also be imaginative and innovative in helping people understand the natural world and their role in it. In addition to doing research, providing educational programs, workshops and conservation, we must enter into the world of values. This means teaching what makes a quality environment, helping maintain a balance in life between the material world and the natural one so that the latter is not eroded by the former. Finally, we must actively seek ways of obtaining and protecting open spaces and helping enlightened citizens in action programs in the community. The Thames Science Center intends to meet its responsibilities.



PAPER HOUSES ?

by Ruth M. Ritter

In Latin we're Vespa maculata, but call us white-faced or bald-faced hornets. We're black with pale yellow marks, 20-24mm. long, and we have four flimsy looking wings. Our house is paper. We'd been making paper long before humans got around to it; your techniques are quite a bit like ours, only more complicated. We get wood fibers from fences and boards and things, mix them with saliva, and then spread it out thin into a gray, football-shaped nest which may be in trees, bushes or even under eaves.

We grow up going through metamorphosis: egg to larva to pupa to adult. As adults, we can be one of three types: a queen who hibernates through the winter, starts a new nest in the spring, and lays the eggs; female workers who collect material for the hive, find and store food, wait on the queen, raise the young, and guard the nest; and males who don't do much besides mate with the queen -- after that they're just ignored and have to fend for themselves until they die.

We're probably more useful and more intelligent than you humans suspect. Houseflies, blow flies, and caterpillars provide us with delicious meals and also rid men's homes and gardens of such "pests". We also help to pollinate flowers. Biologists consider us among the smartest of the insects. Not only do we have good memories, but we can solve problems and learn.

Our stings are what frighten many people, but they are our only protection and only means of getting food. We don't sting our prey to death, but actually paralyze the insects so they are presented better for our larvae to eat.

We don't like people who poke at our nests but if we're left in peace we'll promise not to attack you. OK?

FIELD NOTES

April 10 - May 10

Mystic, Stonington, Groton and Ledyard: Another RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, a mature male, was sighted near Brook Street in Noank on Apr. 12 ... quite unusual to have two reports of this bird in two succeeding months. A trip to Barn Island on Apr. 18 found a GLOSSY IBIS, 2 LOUISIANA HERONS and PURPLE MARTINS. The LA. HERONS, and possibly a third one, were again seen on May 2. One GREEN HERON was sighted on the 19th at Barn Island. A WHIP-POOR-WILL was in Gales Ferry on Apr. 25th. A RED-SHOULDERED HAWK was perched in a tree near the Rt. 2 exit on I-95 on May 2. In the Peace Sanctuary were a WOOD THRUSH on May 6, 7, and 8 and an OVENBIRD on the 7th. An INDIGO BUNTING was at a feeder in Gales Ferry on May 6th. May 9th was eventful with an unusual UPLAND PLOVER in a field off Pequot Sepos and Jerry Brown Roads in Mystic. A VEERY, WOOD THRUSH, and WHITE-EYED VIREO were sighted at Pequot Sepos on the same day along with numerous COMMON TERNS on the Mystic River, an ORCHARD ORIOLE in Groton, and a CLIFF SWALLOW and a CATTLE EGRET at Barn Island.

New London and Fisher's Island: On the evening of Apr. 29th, 3 CHIMNEY SWIFTS were sighted at the Science Center. A BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER was first seen in the Arboretum on May 1. At the Science Center, a male ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK was calling and sighted on May 2 and HOUSE WRENS were there on the 3rd. A YELLOW WARBLER was seen in pines on the center on Conn. College campus on the 3rd, and a BROAD-WINGED HAWK was in the Arboretum on the 4th. On May 6th, a WORM-EATING WARBLER and a GLOSSY IBIS were on Fisher's Island. There are also 4 active OSPREY and 7 COMMON EGRET nests on the island. In Mitchell Woods on the 7th were a NORTHERN WATER THRUSH, a HERMIT THRUSH, an OVENBIRD and a CATBIRD. A pair of

BALTIMORE ORIOLES returned to the Science Center on the 8th of May and a pair of ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAKS were at a feeder on Nameaug Ave. Two late JUNCOES, a WHITE-THROATED SPARROW and a BLUE-WINGED WARBLER were in the Arboretum on Apr. 9th.

Waterford, Lyme, Old Lyme and Saybrook: In Old Lyme on Apr. 15th were 20 GADWALL, and on the 17th, 2 SHOVELLERS were sighted there. Large groups of SNOWY EGRETS have been in the area ... 13 and 15 of them reported at Rocky Neck on the 17th and 18th of April and 18 were near Harkness on the 19th. PURPLE MARTINS returned to Niantic on the 17th, a BOBOLINK was seen on Grassy Hill Road in Chesterfield on Apr. 24th and 7 RUDDY DUCKS were in Old Saybrook on the 29th. A WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW was near the Apple Tree Inn in Niantic on May 2. In Old Lyme were a HUMMINGBIRD on May 4 and a CHIMNEY SWIFT on the 6th. Also on the 6th, a WHIP-POOR-WILL was calling near Oil Mill Road and I-95 in Waterford and a GREEN HERON was sighted at Magonk Point. A pair of BALTIMORE ORIOLES returned to Oil Mill Road on the 6th and also in Essex. HOUSE WRENS were at Oil Mill Road on the 7th, and on the same date a YELLOW WARBLER, a YELLOW-THROAT and about 100 BRANT were at Magonk Point. A WHITE-EYED VIREO was there on the 8th.

Rhode Island Shoreline: An oily but still flying RED PHALAROPE was at Napatree Point on Apr. 10th; and on the 18th, 7 COMMON LOONS and 8 HORNED GREBES were seen there. On May 2, Napatree had 6 PIPING PLOVERS, several DUNLINS, 2 ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOWS and several TREE and BARN SWALLOWS. A new record for Napatree Point was the sighting of two BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS flying overhead. A RUDDY TURNSTONE in nearly full spring plumage was there along with all three SCOTERS: WHITE-WINGED, SURF and 2 COMMON.

Contributors to this column were: Grace Bissell, Martha Capizzano, Steve Capizzano, Marion Clark, Bob Dyer, Helen Gilman, Rob Hernandez, Barbara Kashanski, Mrs. Earl Murphy, Mrs. George Ott, Steve Syz, William Willets and Mrs. Linda Williams.

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Sat. June 12 - Sun. June 13

REGISTRATION: 9:00 A.M.

Program lasts until 4:15 Saturday and Sunday. Includes: Field Trips, Demonstrations, Authors, Artists, Crafts and displays, Films.

MARINE SCIENCE BOAT TRIP ... 9:15 and 1:15

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OR

\$4.00 boat trip plus half-day program

	<u>No. tickets</u>	<u>Total</u>
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Sunday Program	_____	_____
Boat trip reservations		
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MARTHA M. CAPIZZANO
Editor

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